

SPORTS



A scene from the USSR-US game at the world and European championships in Prague, USSR. The world champion, won 11-1 and went on to beat Finland 5-1. Two other favourites for the top four in the final, Czechoslovakia and Canada, also did well in the first games, while Sweden lost 3-4 to the USA.

JUBILEE OF SPARTAK

The voluntary Spartak sports society is 50.

Over this time, Spartak has become one of the most popular and mass sports societies in the country, was stressed at a celebration meeting in Moscow's Hall of Columns at the House of the Unions. It now has over 13 million members. Together with Dynamo, CAC and other sports societies Spartak has become the basis of Soviet mass physical culture movement. Over the past year alone, hundreds of health groups and jogging clubs were

TENNIS PLAYERS PLEASE FANS

Soviet tennis players did well in a competition held within the framework of the women's individual world championship. The Soviet pair of Larisa Savchenko from Lvov and Svetlana Parkhomenko from Moscow came first in a tournament at Seabrook Island in South Carolina.

They specifically beat such strong opponents as Katarina

Maleyeva of Bulgaria and Petra Huber of Austria. Maleyeva won the individual title.

In another tournament at Hilltop Head Island in South Carolina Savchenko and Parkhomenko placed second among 32 pairs.

The individual title was taken by Cte Evert-Lloyd of the USA.

Winning racket of Lendl

The 12 strongest world tennis players gathered for the traditional tournament in the American city of Dallas, one of the most prestigious events. Four-time winner of this competition John McEnroe of the USA dropped out at the very beginning, defeated by 22-year-old Swede J. Nyström, 4-6, 6-7, 3-6.

Another favourite was Lendl of Czechoslovakia. He

beat the tournament in Dallas.

struggled five sets to beat another young Swede S. Edberg — 3-6, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The chief surprise was the confident play of 24-year-old American Tim Mayotte (16th place in the world ranking).

He won the right to challenge Lendl in the final match. But Lendl won 7-6, 6-4, 6-1. For the second time after 1982 he won the tournament in Dallas.

Photo by Sergei Prokofov

Round the Soviet Union

MUCH HAS CHANGED IN THE HANDLING OF CONTAINER CARGO IN THE FREIGHT SEAPORT OF IZMAIL ON THE BLACK SEA (THE UKRAINE) WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF AN AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM "KONTAINER". It streamlines the whole process, involving railways, automobile roads, marina and river routes.

THE WORLD AS SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD APPEARS AT THE EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S PICTURES WHICH OPENED ON 15 APRIL IN THE ALL-RUSSIA MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE APPLIED AND POLK ARTS. The exhibition is made up of works from the "Boomer of Peace" fund which was set up in Bulgaria by Ludmila Zhivkova (1942-1981) to include 25 thousand works of art, literature, and music made by children from 166 countries of the world. The young artists whose works were included in the present exhibition depict everyday life, customs and traditions of the peoples in their countries.

Putting earthquake to use

An unusual earthquake has been registered by seismologists in Aksai, capital of Kazakhstan. Although its epicentre was beneath the foundation of a recently-erected tall building, there was no disaster.

The quake was specially caused by scientists in order to determine the seismic resistance of another residential block. It was initiated by a generator of seismic tremors designed in Kazakhstan. Before the test, the machine was installed by the foundation of the building.

This has made it possible to employ an economic method of recreating the pattern of a real earthquake. The generator is directional and precise in its operation. The tremors appear over an area of tens of square metres.

Local artificial earthquakes are useful to builders and architects. From now on, all newly designed houses will be tested this way to determine their durability.

ELBE: FOUR DECADES AGO

Almost forty years ago this picture of two embracing soldiers was reproduced by many newspapers in the world. Late at night, on April 25, 1945, a UPI correspondent reported from the HQ of US 80th Infantry Division that he had seen an American officer and a Soviet soldier climb towards each other along the debris of a blasted bridge to shake hands over the middle of the river, thus symbolizing the historic unification of the allied troops. That was how Alexander Silvashko of the USSR and American



The meeting on the Elbe in April 1945; Alexander Silvashko (right) and William Robertson (reproduced from a 1945 newspaper).

A recent picture of Alexander Silvashko.

William Robertson happened to meet.

At present Alexander Silvashko lives in Byelorussia. He is the director of a rural school, a most peaceful professor on earth.

William Robertson, US Army

junior Lieutenant in 1945, is now a celebrated neurosurgeon. Ever since the war he has been consistently advocating more trust between our countries, understanding and friendship between our peoples.

William Robertson, US Army

Novoangrensky's first current

The first 305,000 kW unit of the Novoangrensky heat-and-power station in Uzbekistan (Central Asia) is put into operation. It is part of a large power

complex being built in the valley of the Angren River on the basis of a coal field employing the open-cast method. It will help speed up the development

New nuclear lighter

Soviet Northern fleet will soon use a unique ship now being built by the Zvezda shipyards in the Black Sea town of Kerch. Specialists believe that, with the commissioning of the new ship on the Arctic routes, organization of the transportation process in the grim higher altitudes should largely change.

This will be the world's first transport lighter with a nuclear power plant designed for use in the Extreme North. The new ship can work in ice conditions not only together with icebreakers, but (more important)

densely, as well. With the help of MAZ-6422 lorries, which do not fall behind the best makes of the world, it is ensured by the newest manufacturing technology. Recently, a flexible automated complex began to operate at the motorworks in the Byelorussian capital, thus doubling labour productivity at the MAZ factory. All the welding work, feeding of workplaces and handling of finished goods are automatically done by means of manipulators.

The restructuring of the complex for welding cabs of different sizes and shapes takes several minutes. When the process is completed, the parts and plasma cutting systems will also be ready soon.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FOOD PROGRAMME: FIRST RESULTS

As a result of carrying out fully a number of measures aimed at the development of agricultural production and social services in rural areas in 1983-1985 capital investment in the agricultural branch of our economy was 745,500 million roubles, labour productivity in agriculture increased constantly during five-year plans: in the ninth five-year plan it went up by 22 per cent as compared to the 1980-1970 plan. In the tenth five-year plan (1985-1990) it amounted to 50 per cent, and in 1990 increased again by 18.8% approximately by 1.7 times. These achievements have played a decisive role in the growth of agricultural products and the culture of the population.

The Food Programme adopted in 1982 envisages additional measures for the purpose of ensuring qualitative development in agriculture as well as in agricultural industries for the fuller supply of the population with all kinds of foodstuffs.

Two years since the adoption of the Food Programme, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine, have brought encouraging results. In total, agricultural production in 1983-1984 exceeded the previous two years of the five-year plan by 22,000 million roubles. Noteworthy improvements are seen especially in the cattle population that enabled to increase the sale of the most valuable foodstuffs for the people of our country.

CARDIOLOGISTS AT THE LIKHOCHOV AUTOMOBILE WORKS

The All-Union Cardiological Research Centre (AUCRC) of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has

examined workers and employees of 20 leading shops of the Moscow automobile works named after Likhachov — six thousand people altogether.

The examination done at the auto works is only part of a big programme. Now this programme is being implemented in the big industrial enterprises in 25 cities of the country, writes in the NAUKA I ZNANIE magazine director of the Institute of Preventive Cardiology (one of the institutes of the AUCRC), Professor Rafail Ogorodov.

By carrying out the examination physicians collect piecemeal information about direct and indirect symptoms which precede a cardiac disease, examine not only how a worker feels, but also his environment in the labour collectives; in one word, specialists are trying to find out everything that worries a person.

Some experts think it is hardly reasonable to spend so much time on one effort to examine healthy and regularly healthy people only to say in most cases that they are all right.

The most convincing are the data. Approximately 90% of the examined workers at the Likhachov plant revealed hypertension which one out of three had not even suspected.

Urgent medical measures were taken at the cases of the examined workers at the Likhachov plant. They got an appropriate treatment: hypotensive medicines and recommendations concerning the diet, working conditions and rest.

Sometimes physicians-cardiologists just on site tell how to choose the mode of labour and rest, reminded workers about the first symptoms of cardiovascular diseases, and told them about new methods of treatment.

The first five-year stage of medical activities of the

Likhachov automobile works is over. Now examinations should not be any more selective but full.

For the time being scientists of the Institute of Preventive Cardiology are summarizing results of the experience. This experience is supposed to be spread to all big industrial enterprises in our country.

WAR ECHOES AGAIN

The Soviet people have been living under peace for forty years. Still press reports carry news events like the one recently published in IZVESTIA.

An excavator operator Vasily Pirogov was digging a trench along the quiet Rubin Street in Novosibirsk.

The bucket failed to hook something that looked like a pipe fragment. When Vasily Pirogov and his co-workers approached the pit they noticed something that made them tremble with horror. At that moment the two men were not thinking about themselves but about the people in the surrounding houses, pedestrains, children in the coming back from school. There was a bomb in the trench. It was completely rusted, full of iron shrapnel.

The operator hid dug out several dozen shrapnel-like things during 25 years of his work in Novosibirsk.

He drove his machine away in a secure distance and called a bomb disposal unit in a truck and brought it to the place, escorted by militia cars.

It was a German hand-grenade high-explosive type.

He drove his machine away in a secure distance and a bomb disposal unit in a truck and brought it to the place, escorted by militia cars.

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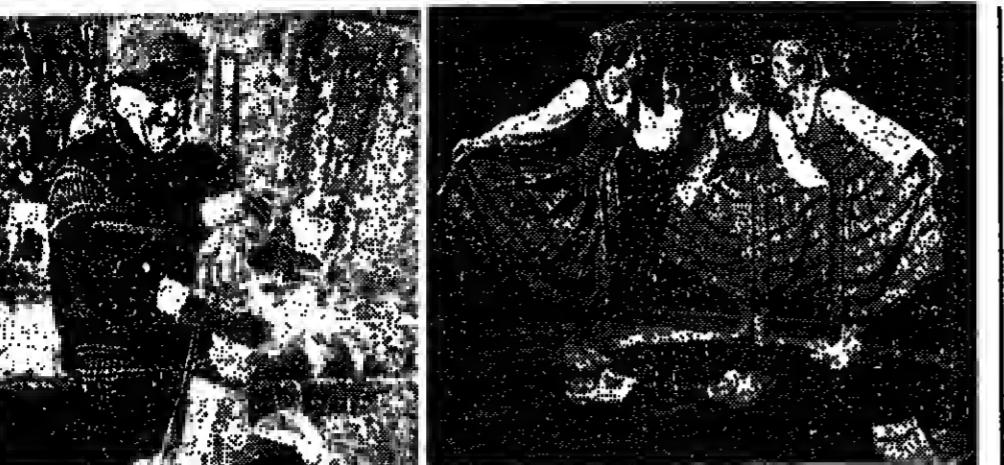
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ENTERTAINMENT

MAXIMOVA AND VASILYEV IN THE FILM, 'LA TRAVIATA'

The Soviet cinemas are to run the opera film "La Traviata" produced by the famous Italian film director Franco Zeffirelli. Two parts in the film are played by Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasilev. It is the first part in only one episode, says Vladimir Vasilev. It is the scene of the ball of Maura's to which the most famous dancers from La Grand Opera were invited. We are playing and dancing those dances. The invitation from the Italian film director was quite unexpected. We could not imagine what it would be. A possibility of work with a famous master is interesting to any actor, so we accepted the invitation. Zeffirelli not merely put the opera onto the screen. He produced a synthetic work in which the music, the vocal parts, and the dancing became a single whole.



Ancient art lives on

At one time, klumpai, massive shoes made of wood, were the main type of footwear in Lithuania. Today, the klumpai are not worn. They are needed by all the folklore companies in the republic — it is impossible to do without them in many folk dances. For instance, at the Festival of Song to be held in July this year in Vilnius, at least four hundred pairs will be needed.

There are few masters who possess secrets of manufacturing this type of shoes.

First among them is 82-year-old Stanislava Sulinskis, a cobbler living in Telšiai. He has been making the klumpai since the age of 12. The master calcu-

lates that in his long life he has made more than forty thousand pairs.

● Stanislavas Sulinskis at his workshop.

● The Klaipeda Folklore Ensemble Veitunge performs a dance with klumpai.

PROFILES

ALEXEI RYBNIKOV



Composer Alexei Rybnikov, of Moscow, is 40 and has been writing music for the cinema for seventeen years. He has provided music for thirty films. A climax in his career was the release of Ilya Frej's film, "You've Never Ever Dreamed". This romantic love story was highly popular among young audiences in many countries. The music largely contributed to this success too. "The Lost Poem", which Rybnikov wrote to verses by Rabindranath Tagore for the film, is now sung by many singers and pop groups. It is played on radio and television and has been recorded on disc. After that Rybnikov became a prestigious composer.

Rybnikov is one of those composers who are making consistent efforts to assert the traditions of "serious" music (such as symphony and chamber) in combination with other varieties played for lighter entertainment. The most impressive successes of Rybnikov's creative efforts over the past few years have been rock-operas staged by Mark Zakharov at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre in Moscow.

The composer himself is prejudiced against having the "rock" hit in the designation of his operas, saying that "opera", a conservatory definition of his work, is sufficient in itself. To him, this is a "new opera", the opera of today.

Perhaps Rybnikov's search began at the time when he recorded one of his first "magnets". Two songs to these were to the verses of modern and serious poet Pyotr Voznesensky, and the third — "The Mirab Bridge" — to the Russian tradition of a ballad by Guillaume Apollinaire. The seriousness of the purpose determined the choice of the music, which strikes everyone with a dramatic saturation of melody.

Later Rybnikov said: "My first symphony, chamber and instrumental pieces were written

TRADITIONS AND MODERNITY

An exhibition opened at Moscow's Museum of Oriental Art familiarizes the visitors with the works of modern Turkish art. The exposition is made up of works by 39 authors famous both in their native land and abroad. They are all winners of prizes at national Turkish and West European contests.

The distinct national air is a remarkable feature of the exhibits. The canvases seem to be radiated with the rays of the southern sun, and they record the wealth and beauty of the nature in Turkey. The graphic abstractions register the outlines of working class districts of Ankara and quiet streets in provincial towns. A remarkable place has been assigned at the exhibition to portraiture — a favourite genre among Turkish artists.

Stylistically, the musical canvas of "The Star and Death of Joskuk Murid" is a Cossack who, despaired of fighting off poverty, decided, at the height of the gold rush, to take a risky journey to California. However, instead of gold, he and his young wife Tereska met humiliation and death. The vicissitudes of Murid's tragic life provided one of the most brilliant subjects in Latin American folklore. It gave Pelejo Nerudo the subject for a dramatic poem in the early 60s, and provided the foundation for Rybnikov's opera.

Stylistically, the musical canvas of "The Star" is diverse. The tender patterns of lyrical art are soon next to hazardously ironic couples.

Through all this music one traces the main theme — the theme of Tereska the Star which sounds like a powerful requiem for the tragic fate of perdition in the final scene of the opera staged by Mark Zakharov. Later the opera was made into a film of the same title produced by Vladimir Grinbaum.

Rock-opera "Juno and Avor" based on a poem by Andrei Voznesensky, put into one melting pot the many years of Rybnikov's creative quest in a rather integrated harmony. At first the opera was recorded on tape by recording studios. In two years, using Rybnikov's music, Zakharov staged the opera, and this record was released afterwards.

"Juno" and "Avor" were the names which the Russian traveller and statesman Count Nikolai Reznov gave his ships on which he sailed for California in 1808 to establish trade links. Having fallen in love with beautiful Concilia, the daughter of the governor of San Francisco, he comes back to Russia to seek permission to get married. On the way he fell ill and died. Unaware of this, Concilia waited for Reznov for thirty-five years after which she became emaciated and turned it into a musical fable which, as the famous composer Rodion Shchedrin says, produces a hypnotic feeling of remarkable spirituality.

The choir which introduces the epic element into the opera space, the multiplicity of rhythms, and the unbridled fantasy in the use of the possibilities offered by a synthesizer — all these are techniques which help convey the emotional wealth of the drama set by the characters.

The show, "Juno and Avor" was successfully staged in Paris. Several theatres in the French capital have rallied on Rybnikov's music to stage "Juno and Avor", and a film might well possibly be made. I think that admirers of Rybnikov's latest have no ground to believe that the composer could stop giving them new surprises.

By V. SHEDOTINNIK
Photo by Valeriy Plotnikov

WHAT'S ON!

April 23-26

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 24 — Strauss, "The Knight of the Sad Countenance" (ballet); Scholz, "Sketches" (ballet); 25 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Slanishevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinetskaya St.), 23 — a concert by opera soloist Zakharenko. The programme includes "Love of Three Oranges" (opera), 25 — Rumyantsev, "May Night" (opera), 26 — Khrennikov, "Dorotha" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinetskaya St.), 23 — Suppé, "Die schöne Galatea", 25 — Kremer, "Catherine", 26 — Felsman, "Let the Guitars Play".

FILMS

My Friend was Lepashin (Leningrad Studios).

The film is dedicated to those who lived in the distant thirties. The principal character is the chief of a cleanup group in the criminal department of a small town.

Based on a novel by Yuri German.

ARTS FESTIVAL

A tour of the Moscow Arts Festival has begun in Poland as part of the Days of Soviet Culture in that country.

For our Polish tour, we selected two plays which I think reflect the main direction in the creative activities of our company, said the Polish chief artistic director Oleg Tchernov. They are "The Sea Gull" which presents the theatre's dying interest in the classic classics, such as Chekhov. Our other production is "The Way We Shall Win" by M. Serebryakov, which has been included in the programme of the Riga tour as one of our main plays — that of Lenin — in the repertoire of the Theatre.

At this festival of art, the audience will be able to see many Soviet classics. The Bolshoi Ballet's "The Golden Age" by Shostakovich, "Ivan the Terrible" by Prokofiev and other pieces.

Another outstanding feature of our performances in Poland is that they include the Ukrainian Folk Dance. The Days include a feature Polish and Soviet music. Week of Soviet Films, and a number of fine arts exhibits.

This is our second exhibition in the USSR, said René Souchon, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry. We first came to Moscow two and a half years ago and our success proved that there is a lot of potential in agriculture for Franco-Soviet cooperation.

The present exhibition differs from the previous one in that it is more concrete. Souchon went on to say. Its participants concentrated their attention on four basic themes: processing of food products, livestock breeding, agrochemistry and land reclamation.

About 100 firms participating in the exhibition have already made good contacts with Soviet organizations. Others are here for the first time.

The programme also included colloquia and symposia on the exhibition grounds, as well as in various ministries and research institutions in Moscow, at which the informants exchanged scientific and practical know-how with their Soviet colleagues.

France is the largest producer

of the Moleskine Thesire: 23, 24 — "Peace to Your Home" (in two parts), 25, 26 — "Faces" (in two parts).

Artistic director — Arkady Rakin.

The programme includes: 1,000 m time trial, 4-day individual race, team pursuit, as well as other events.

BUSINESS

BOOK FAIR IN MOSCOW

The 5th International Book Fair will be held in Moscow from September 10 to 10.

The contracts signed at this major forum (which is second only to the fair in Frankfurt on the Main), are usually fulfilled within two years. At the 1983 fair Soviet publishers signed more than 7,000 agreements with 77 foreign companies, which either were fulfilled fully or are close to completion.

How are the implementation of these agreements and preparations for the 1985 fair going?

The Soviet Union annually publishes about 2,000 books by foreign authors with a total circulation of 180 million copies. The Druzhba shop in Moscow sells 12,000 titles of books published by socialist countries. About 4,000 titles are offered to customers at the Moscow Book

House, where publications from capitalist and developing countries are being sold. There are more than 200 such shops in the country.

A total of 2,300 foreign firms and organizations have already been built in cooperation with the USSR at the shipyard of the Finnish firm of Valmet. This was reported at a symposium which the firm held in Moscow.

In 1983 the firm repaired nearly three hundred ships, forty per cent of them Soviet, speakers of the symposium noted. Valmet has been cooperating with this country fruitfully for a long time.

At the Turku shipyard, a floating dock with the lifting capacity of 0,500 tonnes was delivered in 1983. The dock was made in the Soviet city of Khabarovsk. In 1980-1984, geophysical, scientific exploration, scientific research ships along with a number of floating bostics and supply ships were built for the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry. For the Sea of Okhotsk and the Barents Sea, Valmet has designed a project of the world's first pipe-layer with equipment for resistance welding. The welding equipment was manufactured at the Paton Welding Institute in Kiev. In order to prolong the navigation along the Siberian river, the firm has built a number of river motorvessels of the "Sibirsky-210" class. These were the first river ships capable of negotiating ice thirty centimetres thick.

At present, Valmet, jointly with the USSR, is going to design a vessel of the "Volga-Lydon" class with ice-breaking capability and is taking part in the research work to develop technologies for exploration of the Arctic shelf.

Contacts and contracts

● A session of the management council of the International Agramash society has concluded in Kishinev (capital of Moldavia) with the signing of a protocol. The representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia summed up the results of joint work and discussed the prospects for scientific, technical and economic cooperation in the development of new agricultural machines up to 1990.

● Under the terms of an agreement signed by the V/O Frommashimport and Polish enterprise Polimex-Cekop, the latter is to deliver to the USSR this year more than 60 technological lines for manufacturing furniture parts.

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